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has at times been found to contain hundreds of individuals of *Hyalosphenia*, *Nebela*, *Euglypha*, etc., of different species. Ponds and ditches in sphagnous swamps are also rich localities for other forms. Ponds and ditches prolific in aquatic plants, in sandstone, quartzite, argillaceous, and granitic districts, have also been rich in rhizopod life. Ponds and springs in limestone districts are exceedingly poor, which is the more remarkable when we take into consideration the exceeding abundance of rhizopods in the ocean, and the vast contribution the ocean forms have made to the limestone rocks. Over and over again he had been disappointed in his expectation of finding rhizopods among the profusion of vegetation of some large springs in the limestone districts of our neighboring counties.

Among the peculiar forms of rhizopods found in the West is an interesting one obtained from a pond, at an elevation of 10,000 feet, in the Uinta Mountains, Wyoming. It was found in association with *Cyphoderia margaritacea*, which was first discovered in the Alps. It is also related with *Cyphoderia* in a manner parallel with *Centropyxis* as related with *Arcella*. In the side view it has the same shape as *Cyphoderia;* but, viewed in front or behind, it presents a conical process diverging on each side of the posterior third. The shell is yellow, chitinous, and incorporated with scattered particles of quartz sand. The mouth is circular, and surrounded by a delicate, colorless zone. The sarcode and pseudopods are the same as in *Cyphoderia*.

Length, 0.112 to 0.14 mm.; breadth between points, 0.08 to 0.124 mm.; breadth in opposite direction, 0.072 mm.; width of mouth, 0.028 mm.

CAMPASCUS CORNUTUS would be an appropriate name for the animal.

On Fossil Fishes.—Prof. LEIDY stated that the beautiful specimens of fossil fishes, presented this evening by Mr. Jeanes, were obtained from Bear River, Wyoming, and had been purchased by him in his recent trip west. They are some of the species named in Prof. Cope's communication to the American Philosophical Society last July.

OCTOBER 30.

The President, Dr. RUSCHENBERGER, in the chair.

Thirty-three members present.

Mineralogical Notes.—Prof. KŒNIG described a mineral from Bear Creek, Colorado. Dr. Joseph Leidy mentions Bergen's Ranch, 25 miles from Denver, as the more precise locality. The mineral occurs as a crust, one centimetre thick, on earthy Limonite. The surface of the crust is mammillary in structure, and a cross fracture exhibits banded texture. No crystalline form is observable even when considerably magnified, but small fragments appear hyaline and transparent under the microscope. The color is light greenish-blue, and snow-white in spots. The mineral is friable between the fingers, and adheres slightly to the tongue.

Before the blowpipe the mineral is infusible, and imparts a strong green color to the flame. With salt of phosphorus and tin or charcoal, copper reaction. Decomposed by cold, concentrated hydrochloric acid, with separation of floculent silica. Yields much water in the closed tube.

Composition—

$$\begin{array}{rcr}
SiO_2 & = & 24.96 \\
Al_2O_3 & = & 33.85 \\
Fe_2O_3 & = & 0.31 \\
CuO & = & 5.40 \\
P_2O_5 & = & 0.69 \\
\text{Comb. } H_2O & = & 22.60 \\
\text{Hygrosc. } H_2O & = & 12.30 \\
\hline
 & & 100.11
\end{array}$$

Supposing the copper to be present as $CuSiO_3$, one obtains the following very satisfactory ratio:—

$$\begin{array}{rcrl}
SiO_2 & = & 21.06 & \left.\begin{array}{l} 0.700 \; : \; 1 \\ 0\,666 \; : \; 1 \end{array}\right. \\
Al_2O_3 & = & 34.16 & \\
SiO_2 & = & 3.90 & \left.\begin{array}{l} 0.130 \; : \; 1 \\ 0.131 \; : \; 1 \end{array}\right. \\
CuO & = & 5.40 &
\end{array}$$

The combined water gives 3 molecules respectively for the aluminum and copper silicate. Hitherto no notice had been taken of the large percentage of hygroscopic water, whence the 4 and 6 molecules have been deduced.

The mineral is, therefore,

$$\underset{\text{Allophane.}}{(Al_2SiO_5+3H_2O)_5}+\underset{\text{Chrysocolla.}}{(CuSiO_3+3H_2O)}$$

Two analyses from different parts of the crust gave the same result, and a rational relation between the two molecules (5 : 1) seems to exist.

C. Few Seiss, Miss E. B. Rice, Miss Mary B. Rice, Andrew J. Parker, M.D., J. D. Thomas, M.D., and S. H. Guilford, M.D., were elected members.

The following were elected correspondents: Sereno E. Watson, of Cambridge; Wm. G. Farlow, of Cambridge; Geo. L. Goodale, of Cambridge; John Duns, of Edinburgh; Dr. Ernst Candeze, of Liege; Dr. C. A. Dohrn, of Stettin; Baron E. Von Harold, of Berlin; Vicomte Henri de Bonvouloir, of Paris; Baron Maximilien